

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

## VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 14th April 1892.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	<b>URDU.</b>			<b>1892.</b>	<b>1892.</b>	
	<b>Monthly.</b>					
1	Rahnuma-i-Chungi ...	Agra ...	Hamid Husain, B. A.,	For February ...	April 8th ...	90 copies.
	<b>Tri-monthly.</b>					
2	Akhbār-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Saiyad Kbid Ali ...	April 3rd ...	" 11th ...	347 "
3	Indian Graphic ...	" ...	Pt. Maháráj Krishn,	March 30th ...	" 12th ...	180 "
4	Mufid-i-Kin ...	Agra ...	Qádir Ali Khán,	April 10th ...	" 14th ...	125 "
5	Urdu Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Muhammad Abdul-aziz.	" 8th ...	" " ...	125 "
	<b>Weekly.</b>					
6	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	" 7th ...	" 8th ...	303 "
7	Akhbār-i-Álam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 12th ...	" 14th ...	65 "
8	Klam-i-Taswír ...	Cawnpore ...	Bahmat-ul-lah ...	March 20th & April 6th.	" 8th & 12th.	300 "
9	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Ghulam Saiyad ...	April 6th ...	" 9th ...	158 "
10	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishan Lal ...	" 9th ...	" 12th ...	158 copies.
11	Azád ...	" ...	Muhammad Ashraf Ali.	" 8th ...	" 9th ...	250 "
12	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	" 9th ...	" 11th ...	250 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU—(concluded).</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
13	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Mahammad Husain,	April 11th ...	April 13th ...	446 copies.
14	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" 8th ...	" 11th ...	500 "
15	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad, Varmá	" 6th ...	" 9th ...	300 "
16	Jam-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	March 27th ...	" 10th ...	150 "
17	Karnamah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yaqub...	April 10th ...	" 13th ...	250 "
18	Kayasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	" 9th ...	" 11th ...	300 "
19	Matla-i-Nur ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	" 2nd ...	" 12th ...	50 "
20	Mihir-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	" 7th ...	" 11th ...	385 "
21	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	" 4th ...	" 10th ...	250 "
22	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Das Biswas...	" 7th ...	" 9th ...	450 "
23	Nasir-i-Hind ...	" ...	Muhammad Ali ...	" 8th ...	" 12th ...	40 "
24	Nizam-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	" 11th ...	" 13th ...	250 "
25	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	" ...	" ...	196 "
26	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	" 7th ...	" 11th ...	450 "
27	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Kishun ...	" ...	" 10th ...	160 "
28	Rias-ul-Akhbar ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" 8th ...	" 11th ...	325 "
29	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	March 27th ...	" 10th ...	150 "
30	Shula-i-Tur ...	Cawnpore ...	Prabhu Dayal, Bhar- gava.	April 7th ...	" 9th ...	100 "
31	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	" 4th ...	" ...	125 "
32	Tamannai ...	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	" 8th ...	" ...	125 "
33	Tarrar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Kishan ...	" 7th ...	" 10th ...	250 "
34	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	" 6th ...	" 13th ...	304 "
35	Tuti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	March 31st & April 8th.	" 9th & 14th,	150 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
36	Oudh Akhbar ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	April 8th to 14th,	" 8th to 14th,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
37	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ul-lah ...	" 5th, 9th & 12th.	" 8th, 11th, & 14th.	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
<b>HINDI.</b>						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
38	Bharat Sudashé Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Narayan Das ...	For March ...	" 14th ...	330 copies.
<i>Weekly.</i>						
39	Almora Akhbar ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand ...	April 4th & 11th ...	" 8th & 14th,	105 "
40	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varma,	" 11th ...	" 13th ...	1,500 "
41	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	" 7th ...	" 9th ...	400 "
42	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyachalak Dan ...	" 4th ...	" 8th ...	100 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
43	Hindustan ...	Kalankar ...	Deva Charan ...	" 7th to 13th,	" 8th to 14th,	470 "
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
44	Kashi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	" 8th ...	" 11 ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
45	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahavir Prasad ...	March 30th & April 2nd.	" 10th & 12th,	100 copies.
<b>MARATHI.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
46	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	" 30th & April 6th.	" 9th & 11th,	293 "
<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
47	Nyaya Sudha ...	Harda ...	Wasudeva Bhaskar...	April 6th ...	" 8th ...	450 "
<b>GUJARATI.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
48	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varmá,	" 8th ...	" 10th ...	500 "



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 8th April, says that the Amir Abdul Rahmán Khán has sent a letter direct to the English Government, expressing a desire to pay a visit to England with a view to settle some important political questions. His desire is a praiseworthy one, and the English Government can have no reasonable objection to accede to his wishes in the matter.

*ÁZÁD.*  
April 8th, 1892.

2. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th April, gives the substance of the letter which has recently been addressed by the Amir to his Sardárs and a translation of which has been published by the *Bombay Gazette*, and observes that the Amir is opposed to friendship with Russia and considers the British Government as his friend. But not long ago he was reported to have held quite different views. Hence it may be assumed that he is still wavering and undecided. Being between two powerful countries, his position is really a very delicate one. But he must make up his mind and decide with whom he means to side. He cannot please both Englishmen and Russians.

*HINDUSTÁN.*  
April 12th, 1892.

3. The *Álam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 5th April, states that the Jews expelled from Russia are wandering about all Europe in search for an abode, but that the European nations, which pride themselves on their philanthropy, do not allow them to settle in their territories. Even the United States of America have refused to admit them into America. It is a matter of surprise and regret that a nation which is ready to sympathize with the negroes of Africa should have no sympathy for the Jews of Europe.

*ÁLAM-I-TASWIR.*  
April 5th, 1892.

4. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 6th April, says that when the Jews were expelled from Russia, Englishmen expressed great sympathy with them. But lately a Member of Parliament drew attention to their immigration to England and urged that the immigration should be stopped. Hence it may be inferred that the sympathy expressed by Englishmen with the Russian Jews was unreal.

*HINDUSTÁNÍ.*  
April 6th, 1892.

5. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 7th April, says that the Anglo-Indian newspapers represent the Russian Government as most oppressive, tyrannical, impious, poor, and what not; while Mr. Jones, Sir William Wilson, and others who have long travelled in Russia, in the course of a paper read before the Arts Society and published in the *London Times*, speak highly of Russian administration and say that the Russian officers are good-natured, kind-hearted, and polite. Who are to be believed—the Anglo-Indian newspapers or the English travellers? Natives have no desire to intrigue with the Russians, and therefore the abuse of the Russians by the Anglo-Indian journals is unnecessary and unjust.

*ODDH PUNCH.*  
April 7th, 1892.

6. The *Urdu Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 8th April, referring to the Rámpur murder case, observes that the retrial of the accused who have once been released is illegal and unjust. The police inquiry is made in a very objectionable way. The evidence of the culprits who have been made approvers cannot be trustworthy. Abdulla Khán's three sons, who were formerly put on their trial, have absconded, while his fourth son, who was employed in Bhopal and whose name was never before mentioned in connection with the murder, has now been arrested. If he were punished, the reputation of Government and the Rámpur state for justice would suffer in public estimation. Muhammad Ali Khán's and Haidar Ali Khán's present statements are quite different from their previous statements, and they are liable to prosecution for perjury. If Sir Auckland Colvin has prohibited the grant of copies of papers connected with the first trial, as is rumoured, a dark stain will be fixed on the fair fame of British justice.

*URDU AKHBÁR.*  
April 8th, 1892.

7. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 6th April, states that India is very unfortunate and is fast losing its friends. Before it has recovered from the effects of grief caused by the

*HINDUSTÁNÍ.*  
April 6th, 1892.



deaths of Mr. Bradlaugh and Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Mr. George Yule is no more. The death of Mr. George Yule was as sudden and unexpected as that of the Pandit. He was well known for his independence, honesty of purpose, and sympathy with the people. He was for several years President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sheriff of Calcutta, and a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. When Lord Lytton expended the famine insurance fund on the Afghan war, Mr. Yule submitted a memorial, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, to his lordship protesting against the misapplication of the fund. He condemned the measure as a breach of promise, and observed that it was calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the words of Government. Lord Lytton was highly displeased with him, but he was not at all frightened. He devoted the fees he received as Sheriff to the payment of scholarships to European and native students. His friends endeavoured to prevent him from joining the National Congress, but he had the courage of his convictions. His presidential address at the Allahabad Congress was a very able one, and he contributed one thousand rupees every year to meet the expenses of the Congress. Natives have lost a true friend and strong supporter in him. Half a dozen Europeans like him are as great a source of strength to the Indian Empire as ten thousand European soldiers.

BHARAT JIWAN.  
April 11th, 1892.

8. The *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 11th April, in answer to the unfavourable comments made by the Allahabad *Morning Post* on Mr. Hume's confidential letter, observes that Mr. Hume has been charged by the *Morning Post* with declaring that the time is approaching when Englishmen in this country will be slaughtered like sheep. The charge is utterly unfounded, as might be expected. A shrewd and loyal politician like Mr. Hume could never make such a foolish declaration. The fact is that Mr. Hume was asked by many men as to whether it was intended to establish a memorial to Pandit Ajudhya Nath, and what his own opinion was in the matter. He did not like to send them separate replies, but wrote a circular letter. The *Bharat Jivan* refers to some passages in the letter, and observes that the substance of the letter is that the country is fast sinking into poverty, and that consequently discontent is spreading among the masses, who may rise sooner or later and destroy British rule and wealthy persons, if no remedial measures are adopted in time. Hence it is the duty of intelligent and well-to-do natives to warn Government and the British nation of the danger and avert the impending catastrophe. Mr. Hume's manifesto does not contain a single seditious sentence or passage, but is an appeal to educated natives to perform their duty to the state and themselves, repeatedly warning them that their interests are identical with those of Government. Mr. Hume is perfectly right in saying that when any general riots occur, the rioters will not spare the higher classes, as is evident from the late Benares riots: the houses of Babu Sitaram and Raja Shiva Prasad were robbed by the rioters, although they had done nothing to incur the popular displeasure. The natives are patient, timid, and loyal and are not likely to rebel against Government, but Government should not count on their patience and stop the growth of discontent. The recommendation of the *Morning Post* to prosecute and punish Mr. Hume for his sounding the note of warning reminds us of the story of an old king of Delhi. An enemy attacked Delhi when the king was busy witnessing the dancing of some dancing-girls. A man suddenly appeared and informed His Majesty of the enemy's approach. The king ordered his head to be cut off at once, on the ground that he had brought in bad news and disturbed him in his amusements. The *Morning Post* wishes Government to adopt the same policy, but Government possesses more sense than the foolish Delhi king.

NYAYA SUDHA.  
April 6th, 1892.

9. The *Nyaya Sudha* (Harda), of the 6th April, referring to Mr. Hume's manifesto addressed to Provincial Congress committees on the eve of his departure, observes that the tone of the manifesto is rather objectionable and will injure the Congress cause to some extent. Some Anglo-Indian newspapers accuse Mr. Hume of spreading sedition, and ask Government to put him on his trial before a criminal court. Nothing could be more preposterous than to bring such a charge against a man like him. But Government has full confidence in the loyalty of natives and will pay no attention to the wild clamour raised in some quarters.



10. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 6th April, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that the opponents of the National Congress are making a mountain of a mole-hill. The editor has not yet seen Mr. Hume's letter, but he considers it impossible that Mr. Hume, who is an Englishman, should have published a seditious paper, though he might have used strong language here and there. If hundreds of thousands of copies of the letter were distributed in the country, as has been alleged, its copies would be found in the hands of people in the streets of every town, but such is not the case.

SUBODH SINDHU.  
April 6th, 1892.

11. A correspondent of the *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 9th April, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that in describing the actual state of things in this country Mr. Hume cannot be charged with spreading sedition. Again, his letter was secret and confidential and addressed to the National Congress Committees. It was never intended for publication in newspapers. The man who surreptitiously obtained a copy and published it in an Anglo-Indian newspaper is an enemy to Government and the Congress. The Congress leaders should be on their guard and should not communicate their secrets to every man.

HINDUSTAN.  
April 9th, 1892.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

12. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 6th April, says that officers in England entrusted with the control of the Indian administration betray an utter ignorance of the state of things in this country in the course of discussions which occasionally take place regarding Indian affairs. On the 10th March Mr. MacNeil, from his seat in Parliament, made a severe attack on the Government of India, in connection with the Madras famine, indulging in strong language which, if used by a native, would expose him to the charge of disloyalty. Mr. MacNeil said that the conduct of the Government of India towards natives was characterized by fraud, and that it had treated them like Thugs. It was responsible for the 94,000 deaths which had occurred in the affected districts above the average mortality, inasmuch as it levied a special tax for the relief and prevention of famine. The Under Secretary of State replied that, according to official papers, only four deaths were due to starvation for want of food! Sir Richard Temple observed that the condition of India was improving every day and even getting better than that of England, that takávi advances were being granted in Madras, and that there was no fear of famine in Behar. Food-grains are selling at famine rates throughout the country, but still only four men are said to have perished from starvation in one year and the country is represented as getting richer! In the police mortuary returns there is no column for deaths by starvation, and therefore the question is, how did Mr. Curzon come to know that four deaths had been caused by starvation? Men who do not receive full quantities of food are attacked by one disease or another and ultimately fall victims to it. In Lucknow during the week ending 31st March there were 213 deaths from fever. The annual death rate from fever cannot be less than 55 per 1,000 of population at present. Supposing the normal death rate to be 40, the excess of 15 remains to be explained. Men seized by the water-works mania will ascribe the increase in mortality to the alleged impure water used by the citizens for drinking purposes; others will attribute it to incomplete sanitary arrangements; but the real cause is the distress prevailing among the poorer classes owing to the scarcity of grain. Men are dying of hunger in large numbers in all parts of the country, while the Government officers congratulate themselves on the alleged growing prosperity of the people! The Members of Parliament will continue to deny the existence of any distress among the people until robbery and plunder become rampant and the country is depopulated, lands lying untilled for want of cultivators.

HINDUSTANI.  
April 6th, 1892.

13. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 30th March, regrets to notice that European officers have little sympathy with the people, and that they continue to enjoy themselves as usual, even when severe distress prevails among the latter. Owing to the failure of the rains last year in the Deccan, there has

SUBODH SINDHU.  
March 30th, 1892.



been a great scarcity of grain and fodder in some parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, exposing the poorer classes to hardships and miseries. Relief works have generously been opened by Government in the afflicted districts, but on a very inadequate scale. The Nizam is able to teach a lesson to the Government of India in the matter of relief of famine. Fifty lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned by His Highness for the relief of the sufferers in his dominions, which are very small compared with the Bombay or the Madras Presidency, while the Government of India is reluctant to devote even a lakh to the purpose. The destruction of people and cattle and the ruin of the country are matters of indifference to Government officials as long as their salaries are secure. They are ready to spend public money with a free hand on promoting their own ease and comfort, but they raise many difficulties when they are required to render any relief to the people. Apart from all other expenses, twenty thousand rupees' worth of fireworks will be let off on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Bombay. Can such a display afford any pleasure to famine-stricken persons?

ODDH AKHBAR.  
April 8th, 1892.

14. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 8th April, regrets to state that there is severe distress in Garhwāl on account of the scarcity of grain, wheat selling at 6 seers per rupee.

Scarcity of grain in Garhwāl.

Mr. Partridge, Deputy Commissioner, and Munshi Aziz-ul-din, Deputy Collector, are busy rendering relief to the sufferers; and it is believed Government will shortly sanction further relief measures. Money is being distributed among the poor, but it would be better to distribute grain. The same measures which were adopted by Mr. Campbell, the late Deputy Commissioner, during the late famine, might be adopted again. If rain does not fall in April, the next kharif crop will also fail. When there was a scarcity of grain in 1890, Sir Auckland Colvin himself visited the affected parts in the hot weather and published a memorandum on the subject.

ALIGARH INSTITUTE  
GAZETTE.  
April 5th, 1892.

15. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 5th April, expresses deep regret at the death of Babu Abinash Chandra Banerji, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Agra, praising him for his ability, justice, and politeness. When he was

Death of Babu Abinash Chandra Banerji, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Agra.

at Aligarh he took an interest in the progress of the Muhammadan College there and urged the establishment of the law class. On his transfer to Agra he made efforts on behalf of the Agra College.

NASIM-I-AGRA.  
April 7th, 1892.

16. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th April, says that Babu Abinash Chandra Banerji's untimely death has cast a gloom over Agra.

The same.

He had endeared himself to all classes of the community by his justice, impartiality, and kindness. He was one of those gentlemen who saved the Agra College from abolition. All the civil courts at Agra were closed in honour of his death, and his funeral procession was attended by a large crowd of people. Flowers were thrown on his coffin, as it passed through the streets of the city.

ODDH AKHBAR.  
April 8th, 1892.

17. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 8th April, publishes a letter received from Lāla Girdhar Lāl, Vakīl, Agra, who expresses grief and sorrow at the death of Babu Abinash

The same.

Chandra Banerji, speaking highly of his abilities. He was popular with all classes of men, and his death is universally regretted at Agra. Vakīls, Barristers, Government officials, and private gentlemen largely joined his funeral procession. The District and Sessions Judge's wife sent a wreath of flowers for his coffin, on which flowers were showered by people as it passed. The Lāla urges the establishment of a memorial.

NASIM-I-AGRA.  
April 7th, 1892.

18. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th April, states that the Police Department forms an important factor of the administration

Police.

and is necessary to maintain peace and bring offenders to justice. But the proceedings of the police have long been very unsatisfactory, and Government was lately obliged to appoint a Committee with a view to reform the force. Among others, Mr. Kaye and Mr. Porter, two very able officers, served on the Committee, which made a thorough inquiry and submitted its report to Government. But no reforms have yet been introduced by Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, and the conduct of the



police officials continues to be as bad as ever. At one place no man is enlisted as a *chaukidar* until he has paid Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 to the police officials as a bribe: at another, the police officials levy blackmail from the people, and so on.

ALMORA-AKHBAR,  
April 4th, 1892.

19. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 4th April, states that in 1870 Pandit Budhi Ballabh Pant, deceased, the late Inspector of Schools in Kumaun, established a debating club and a library at Almora. Sir William Muir, who took a great interest in the encouragement of education, paid a visit to the library and expressed satisfaction at its establishment, but observed that the club had better start a newspaper for publishing the proceedings of its meetings, adding that such proceedings would be duly considered by Government. Some public spirited gentlemen accepted His Honor's suggestion and obtained a printing press, starting the *Almora Akhbār*, which has been regularly published for the last twenty-one years and has never been prosecuted for libel or any other offence during that long period. The paper has never been self-supporting, but the proprietors were able to meet the deficiency from the income derived from the printing work given to the press by the Kham Bhābar office for 20 years. But that aid was withdrawn about a year ago. Several applications have been made for the restoration of the aid, in vain. The proprietors of the Debating Club Press do not mean that the whole printing work should be given to them, but that an equitable distribution of the work should be made among all the local presses, some consideration being shown to them on account of the newspaper published by them; otherwise they are afraid they will be obliged to stop the paper.

20. The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 6th April, states that many complaints have been received regarding the alleged ill-treatment of pilgrims at Hardwār by the police. If it was desired to disperse the fair, the dispersion might have been effected without treating the pilgrims with undue severity. Many Panjāb newspapers are indignant at the way in which the people were dealt with, and one of them says that a memorial will be submitted to the Government of India on the subject. The *Hindustāni*, on the authority of a Bijnor newspaper, refers to the measures taken by the police to prevent pilgrims from going to Hardwār and to disperse the gathering at Hardwār, and hopes Government will inquire into the alleged ill-treatment of pilgrims.

HINDUSTĀNĪ.  
April 6th, 1892.

21. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 7th April, contains a cartoon, in which Lucknow is represented as a native woman overwhelmed with water, which falls steadily on her head from a standpost marked Taxation. The letterpress is as follows:—

OUDE PUNCH.  
April 7th, 1892.

Lucknow.—“I am really very unfortunate that even a blessing has become a curse.”

22. A Lucknow correspondent of the *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 12th April, censures the Municipal Commissioners of Lucknow for consenting to the levy of octroi duties on wheat, &c., and observes that men cannot live on pure water alone. There is no scarcity of water at Lucknow, wells being found in every part of the city. The streets and lanes extend over 80 miles, but only 30 miles of pipes will be laid and there will be only 10 standposts in a mile, and therefore men who do not live in the immediate neighbourhood of standposts will still require the services of water carriers. Again, it is unjust to levy additional taxes at once, while the water-works will not be ready for the next two years. The nazúl income had better be expended on the construction of the water-works.

HINDUSTĀN.  
April 12th, 1892.

23. The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 9th April, says that it appears, from the *Pioneer* of the 6th idem, that a Collector in a province made a reference to headquarters as to whether the profits derived from gambling or receipt of stolen property were exempt from taxation. The highest financial authority referred the question to the legal adviser, who reported that there was no provision in the Income Tax Act regarding the exemption of those sources of income. Hence the gambler and the receiver have been brought under the operation of the

HINDUSTĀN.  
April 9th, 1892.



Act in the province. The measure is really open to no reasonable objection, though there will be some difficulty in assessing the receivers. Horse races, billiards, cards, lotteries, and other English games are getting popular, and men lose or gain hundreds of thousands of rupees in a few hours. Gamblers who become rich so suddenly ought to share their profits with Government. Gambling is an old vice and has existed from time immemorial. What is worse is, that the higher classes are more fond of it than poor people. It should be put down with a high hand.

HINDUSTANI.  
April 6th, 1892.

24. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 6th April, says that in England there was only one executioner. His name was Barry, and he was paid £10 for every execution besides all his travelling expenses. As the Home Secretary interfered with him in the performance of his duty, he resigned his appointment. It is his intention to make a tour in other countries delivering speeches in condemnation of capital punishment. No successor to him has yet been found. On the other hand, in this country people have been quite demoralized and are ready to engage in the meanest trade.

HINDUSTANI.  
April 6th, 1892.

25. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 6th April, says that it appears from the *Hindu Patriot* that in Germany the Judges are originally employed as assessors on £60 a year and rise to £500 in course of time. The pay of the highest Judge in that country is only £700 a year. In India the minimum rate of pension fixed for civilians is £500 a year. The salaries of officers are so high in this country that they absorb nearly the whole of the land revenue, and this is the reason why the condition of the country is so unsatisfactory.

ALWAQT.  
April 6th, 1892.

26. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 6th April, complains that it is very hard on the muharrirs in charge of municipal outposts, Gorakhpur. that they are never allowed to be absent from duty during the day and night, and urges that two muharrirs should be attached to each outpost, one being on duty from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. and the other from 10 P.M. to 10 A.M. If the Municipal Board cannot afford any increase in expenditure, one of the chaprasis at each outpost should be able to read and write. The muharrir may be allowed to leave the station for three hours during the day and for the same period at night, if necessary, the chaprasi looking after his work during his absence.

RIYAZ-UL-AKHBAR.  
April 8th, 1892.

27. The *Riyaz-ul-Akhbar* (Gorakhpur), of the 8th April, says that the young Ghazi who had committed a murderous attack on Captain Robertson in Biluchistan was hanged and his body burnt. An unnecessary insult was offered to his body by burning it. Insanity and not religious fanaticism is the cause of such attacks, and it would be enough to hang the assailants.

JAM-I-JAMSHID.  
Mar. 27th, 1892.

28. The *Jam-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 27th March, complains that the municipal administration at Moradabad is in an unsatisfactory state, as Kazi Ibrar Ahmad, the Municipal Secretary, is not on good terms with the members. He appoints outsiders to vacancies in the municipal department in utter disregard of the claims of old employes without consulting the Board.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDUSTANI.  
April 8th, 1892.

29. The *Hindustani* (Kalkankar), of the 8th April, gives the substance of the paragraph in the *Pioneer* of the 5th idem, referring to the circumstance that over Rs. 60,000 had to be paid to the Additional Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in the shape of allowances for the last session, although the Council had little work to do, and drawing attention to the increase in the expenditure which will be involved by the expansion of the Council under the India Councils Bill, and observes that the expansion in the way proposed is, no doubt, very objectionable. The number of Additional Members will be increased, but they will all be appointed by nomination. The treasury will continue to be burdened by the allowances paid to the Additional Members until the extension of the elective principle to the Councils. No allowance would have to be paid to the elected Members; but if any of



them required help, it would be given them by the electors from a fund which might be established for the purpose. The *Pioneer* says that "those who are pressing for the expansion of the Legislative Councils in India have, perhaps, no idea of the extra expenditure likely to be incurred when this step is taken." But the *Pioneer* knows very well that the Congressionists do not approve of the measure. The Bill has been introduced by Government, and approved of by Liberals as well as Conservatives. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone is highly satisfied with it. The *Pioneer* suggests that when the Viceroy's Legislative Council has not to deal with a work of an important nature, the Additional Members, official and non-official, living outside Bengal need not be summoned to Calcutta. The suggestion is not a good one and would effect no large saving. The additional official members should receive their pay and travelling expenses, but no extra allowance, while the non-official members should be paid nothing.

30 The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 7th April, says that the Government of

Bill to levy a rate on private estates to meet the cost of their supervision by Government officers.

India desires to pass an Act with a view to levy a rate on the estates under the management of the Court of Wards to meet the cost of the superior supervision

of such estates. A man who wants to buy anything should doubtless pay for it, but no seller can be justified in forcing his articles on any persons at his own prices. The late Superintendent of the Rewah state himself raised his pay from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,800 a month, on the ground that his services were worth more than Rs. 1,200, without consulting the state. Similarly, the Government of India desires to fix itself its remuneration for the management of estates under the Court of Wards. The owners of the estates had better express their views on the subject.

RAHBAR.  
April 7th, 1892.

#### IV.—POST OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

31. The *Jām-i-Jāmshid* (Moradabad), of the 27th March, states that Babu

Babu Kedar Nath, Postmaster, Moradabad.

Kedar Nath, the Postmaster of Moradabad, is a very able official, performs his duties satisfactorily, and

keeps an eye on his subordinates, who consequently do their work with care and promptitude. The complaints made against him in some quarters are false and unfounded.

JĀM-I-JĀMSHID.  
March 27th, 1892.

32. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 9th April, referring to the stop-

Suggestion regarding the grant of refunds by railway authorities to pilgrims stopped on their way to Hardwār.

page of pilgrims on their way to Hardwār on account of the outbreak of cholera there, hopes that the railway authorities will grant refunds, to which such pilgrims are fairly entitled.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.  
April 9th, 1892.

33. A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th April, com-

Need for a female waiting-room at the Sahāranpur station.

plains that respectable native women are exposed to great inconvenience from the want of a female wait-

ing-room at the Sahāranpur junction, and asks the railway authorities to give their attention to the matter.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ.  
April 7th, 1892.

#### V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

34. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 11th April, complains that since the

Cholera at Benares.

termination of the Mahabaruni fair cholera has broken out at Benares, several deaths occurring every day.

The Municipal Board should look after the cleanliness of the city.

BHĀRAT JIWAN.  
April 11th, 1892.

35. The *Shula-i-Tūr* (Cawnpore), of the 7th April, says that educated natives

Need for encouragement of Indian arts and industries.

talk a great deal about the means of improving the condition of this country, but that they never think of

giving effect to those means. Example is better than precept. If educated natives have really the interests of their country at heart, they should make a point of encouraging Indian arts and industries.

SHULA-I-TŪR.  
April 7th, 1892.



ALMORA AKHBAR.  
April 11th, 1892.

Alleged interference of military water-carriers with private persons at the Ránidwár stream, Almora.

36. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 11th April, refers to the scarcity of water at Almora owing to the insufficient fall of rain, and complains that it is rumoured that water-carriers belonging to the garrison do not allow any private individuals to take water from the stream at Ránidwár until they have filled all their pots. This interference is a source of great inconvenience to people. It would be well if private persons were allowed to take water in the morning and evening and the military water-carriers at other times of the day. Again, as the military water-carriers have got miles to convey water, they can easily fetch water from other places.

ALLAHABAD :

The 18th April 1892. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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